During the current financial year, about 570 tonnes of opiuh is required for export and about 107 tonnes of opium is required for manufacture of opiate alkoloids and medicinal opium within the country.

Names of States alongwith the area under poppy cultivation (State-wise) during 1992-93 crop year is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the State	Area settled for cultivation (in hectares)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	6856.59
2.	Rajasthan	4391.16
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2497.20
	TOTAL :	13744.95

Financial Losses to States

2598. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of losses suffered by the Shtates, State-wise on account of small savings because of Government's deicsion t moake investment in Mutual Fund more attractive;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to compensate these losses;

(c) whether it is a fact that some States have been denied Central loan despite Planning Commission's recommendations in this regard during 1991-92; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) Small savings loans given to State Governments represent a small part of the total resources ransferred to the State Governments. Although net small savings Collections have shown a decline and correspodingly small savings loans to State Goverrment are estimated at Rs. 4400 crores in RE 1992-93 compared to Rs. 5700 crores in BE 1992-93, over all the net resources transferred to State Governments have increased from Rs. 45184 in BE 1992-93 to Rs. 47704 crores in RE 1992-93. It is not correct to say that the decline in small savings collections is because of Government decision to make investment in mutual funds more attractive.

Loans for purchase of deep sea fishing trawlers

2599. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will tne Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee had provided finance to various fishing companies for the purpose of procurement of deep sea fishing trawlers from both overseas and domestic shipyards;

(b) if o, the terms and conditions under which the finances were provided;

(c) what were the number of loanee fishing companies and the total sum of their loan remained out-

standing, duly classified into overdue/due and not due categories, when the SDFC (Abolition) Act, 1986 was introduced and SCICI Limited was incorporated;

(d) whether SCICI Limited has disbursed any loan to fishing co's for the purpose of importing fishing trawlers, if so, amount disbursed yearwise indicating the overdue outstanding amounts separately; and

(e) what are the procedures stipulated to be followed by SCICI Limited in order to recover overdue outstanding from the loanee fishing Co's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The broad terms and conditions of SDFC loans were as follows:

(i) Loans were provided to the extent of 95 per cent and 90 per cent of the purchase price of the vessel at subsidised interest rate 6.75 per cent p.a. and 7.5 per cent p.a., for indigenous and foreign vessels respectively, for a period of 16 to 17 years with a moratoruim of 1 to 3 years.

(ii) The fishing companies were required to mortgage the vessel and to provide bank guarantee/ other forms of security to cover 120 per cent of the total loan outstanding.

(c) The erstwhile SDFC had disbursed loans to 84 fishing companies before April 3, 1987, the date on which the erstwhile SDFC was abolished. A sum of Rs. 58.22 crores remained outstanding as loan, and Rs. 45.20 lacs and Rs. 98.52 lacs were overdue on account of principal and interest respectively on that date.

(d) Yes Sir. The position of disbursement made by SCICI as designated person of Govt. of India, in respect of commitment of erstwhile SDFC for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels and overdues thereagainst as on December 31, 1991 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Amount disbursed	Principal outstanding	Total overdues
31-3-1988	1483	7251	
31-3-1989	1265	8492	
31-3-1990	295	8770	
31-3-1991	182	8932	
31-3-1992	124	9077	

(e) The action for recovery of debt from the defaulting SDFC assisted fishing companies is taken by SCICI Limited, as the 'designated person of the Govt. of India', in accordance with Chapter-III of the SDFC (Abolition) Act, 1986.

Amount of black money

2600. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approximate amount of black money in country and its percentage to white money;

(b) what amount of Indian currency is in circulation in country;

(c) what are the figrues of the two currencies year-wise since 1951 and their ratio/proportion to each other; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to reduce the huge proportion of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (c) There is no official estimate of black money in the cuntry. However, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in its report "Aspects of the Black Economy in India" had estimated the black income generation at 18-21 percent of Gross Domestic Products (at factor cost) for the year 1983-84.

(b) The total amount of notes in circulation during the week ended 5th February, 1993 was about Rs. 68,436 crore.

(d) Government have taken/and are taking administrative legislative and fiscal measures from time to time to curb the generation of black money.

दूरदर्शन द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का कवरेज

2601. श्री रामजी लाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की दूरदर्शन पर कितनी प्रतिशत कवरेज दी जाती है ;

(ख) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अधिक कवरेज देने के लिये 1993-94 के वर्ष के दौरान राज्यवार कितने दूरदर्शन निर्माण केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस आशय का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि दूरदर्शन का प्रसारण ग्रामीण तथा सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में धुंधला एवं अस्पष्ट क्यों है , और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन के प्रसारण को स्पष्ट बनाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) इस समय देश की लगभग 93.9 प्रतिशत शहरी जनसंख्या और 79.6 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि दूरदर्शन कवरेज का संबंध कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्रों की स्थापना से नहीं है तथापि, 1993-94 के दौरान संचालनार्थ परिकल्पित कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्रों की राज्यवार संख्या विवरण में दी गई है । (**नीचे देखिये**)

(घ) और (ङ) सर्वेक्षणों से पता चलता है कि यद्यपि दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर उनसे संबंधित लक्ष्य क्षेत्रों का सामान्यतया